VOL. X-No. 21.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BRAUTIFUL

COMPLEXION follows the use of HELM-

BOLD'S CONCENT RATED EXTRACT SAR-

It removes black spots, pimples, meth

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system

naturally undergoes a change, and HRLM-

BOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF

BARSA PARILLA is an assistant of the greatest

YOUNG LADIES BEWAREI

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of face pow-

stroy the complexion. If you would have a

fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the

wigor of health into the system, and purges

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is

small. Those who desire a large quantity and

THOSE WHO Desire Brilliancy of Com-

plexion must purify and enrich the blood,

which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EX-

TRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

BARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier.

HRLMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EX.

TRACT SARSAPARILLA

Bradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases

of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Ryelids,

Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, purging

the evil effects of mercury, and removing all

taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or

otherwise, and is taken by adults and chil-

Two table-spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsa-

parilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to

the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal

to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the

An interesting letter is published in the

'Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject

of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affec-

t'ons, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc.

Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising

from the excess of mercury, he states that no

remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla;

its power is extraordinary, more so than any

other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the

strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable

attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the

system so sunken, and yet so irritable as ren-

ders other substances of the tonic class un-

dren with perfect safety.

decoction as is usually made.

out the humors that make disease.

large doses of medicine KRR.

effect mankind arise from corruption of the

blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSA-

PARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE

Mail Dates to July 14.

The Napier Banquet-The Spanish Insurrection.

Ete., Rte., Rte., Ete.,

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Weser, we have European dates to July 14.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Napter Banquet,

On July 11 Sir Robert Napler was entertained by the members of the United Service Ulub at dinner. The Duke of Cambridge, K. G., presided, and the Prince of Wales attended the banquet as a member. Sir Robert Napler was accompanied by Major-General Statt, Lieutenant-Colonel Divion, Military Secretary, and Lieutenant Scott, aide-de-camp; Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India; Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary, and Sir John Packington, War Minister, were present. The tables were arranged to dine 140, and about that number were present.

The Duke of Cambridge proposed the toast of the evening, "The Health of General Sir Robert Napler," and in so doing he coupled "the military and naval forces employed under that distinguished officer in Abyssinia." Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napler rose after the apders and washes. All such remedies close up the peres of the skin and in a short time de-

tinguished officer in Abyssinia." Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier rose after the applicate with which he was received had subsided, and in a brief speech returned thanks for the terms in which his health and that of the brave expedition he had had the honor to command had been drunk.

A London journal of July 13 remarks:—The amount of the pension to Sir Robert Napier has been criticized as being inadequate to sustain the dignity of a member of the House of Lords. There are, however, precedents for this grant of £2.00 a year. A like sum was awarded to Lord Gough for his services at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; and Lords Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; and Lords Ragisn and Seaton have now each a pension of £2000 in consideration of the military services of their fathers. Lord Hardinge was awarded £3000, to be continued to his two successors in

Shipbuilding for War Purposes.

In the House of Commons, July 13, took place an important discussion on Admiralty ship-building for war purposes Captain Mackinnon called attention to the defects in the construction of ships of the Invincible and Minotaur cass, Nr. Seely moved that a scientific inquiry be instituted to take into consideration the leading characteristics that should be adopted in the future construction of the vessels of the lead ng characteristics that should be adopted in the future construction of the vessels of the navy. He asked the Admirally to pause before it ien the risk of throwing away enormous sums of money upon iron-clads, which he believed would prove failures. He asked why, if it were true that the Belierophon was the best ship in the royal havy, the experiment had not been repeated, and he characterized the British armor-clad gunboats as utter failures. Mr. Samuda mentioned that eight different types of iron-clad ships had been constructed by the Admiralty, and argued that if any of them had been satisfactory so many new designs would not have been brought out. After further discussion Lord Henry Lennox defended the Admiralty against the various charges that had been presgainst the various deleaded the Admiralty sgainst the various charges that had been preferred. Mr. Childers recommended Mr. Seely to withdraw his motion, while he thought that the board would do well to call in scientific assistance. Mr. Seely took a vote and was defeated by a majority of ten.

FRANCE.

The Cable to the United States. The Monteur publishes a notice relative to be permission accorded to Baron Emile d'Enlanger and M. Reu, to lay down a telegraphic cable from France to the United States. The tember 1, 1869. The line is to start from Brest, and reach some point on the American coast between Boston and New York. The price of a despatch containing twenty words cannot ex-

Customs Returns.

Customs Returns.

The returns for the first five months of the year 1868 by the French Customs are sufficiently interesting. They show an excess of import over export, as compared with the returns of 1867, of 244,144,000f, there being 1,419,540,000f, against 1,175 396,000f. The importation of articles of food has increased by 133,000,000. The entry of produce necessary for trade has augmented by 45 000,000. On the whole, the increase of French imports over 1867 is 179 millions. In exports the or oportion is reversed as the dimiexports the proportion is reversed as the dimi-nution continues. For 1868 It is 40.328,000f, the outgoing of manufactured objects naving fallen 31 millions. In presence of such results, can we sfirm that the commercial crisis is approach. ing its termination?

Movements of Royalty.

On July 11 the Emperor Napoleon came to Paris by a special train from Fontainebleau. He presided at the Cabinet Council and re-turned by the 8-80 train to the country. So deep an interest does His Majesty take in the depate on the Budget that a stenographic analysis of the proceedings of the day is despatched by a special messenger rom the Corps Legislati to Fontainebleau even before the proof-sheets are sent to the Monitour. The Emperor himself wrote to congratulate the Marquis de Monstier on his parliamentary debut on his parliamentary debut.

Health of M. Vienmet.

M. Viennet, the academician, is dead at the M. Viennet, the academician, is dead at the age of ninety-one. He was a Peer in the time of Louis Philippe, and make nimesif remarked by going to the Chamber as a "bourgeois" in an omnibus, with an umber is under his arm. He wrote several fables and some tragedies; among other, "Clovis" and "Constantin." His academical discourses were models of purity of diction, and some of those delivered in his extraction, and some of those delivered in his extraction. old sge were among his best. He was Grand Mas er of the French Freemasons of the Mas er of the French Freemasons of the Scotch rite, and took a leading and successful part some years ago sgainst the project of the Government to amaignmate them with the Grand Orient. There was not in that focus of opposition, the Actdemic Francaise, any more bitter or persevering opponent of the second Empire than M. Vignet. Empire than M. Viennet

Victor Hugo. M. Charles Hugo was in Parls making ar rangements for the publication of a new work by his father, to be called "The Exiles."

The Plot Against the Queen.

Paris (July 18) correspondence London Times.

The latest accounts from Madrid do little more than combrm ingreat part what has been more than confirm in great part what has been already stated. The Generals arrested were, of course, at once sent away from the capital, and some of them hurried off to Cadiz and put on beard ship for the Canary Islands. Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre, and General Dominguez his cousits, are to have their residence in Orotava, one of the towns of the largest of the Canaries; General Duke, who has stirt to wait for his marshal's baton, in, I believe, Laguns; and General Serrano, a relative of the wait for his marshal's baton, in, I believe, Laguns; and General Serrano, a relative of the Marshal, in Palmas, all towns of the same Island, Gereral Palmas is sent to the Lugo, in Gallicis; General Cordova to Soria, in old Castile; Brigadier-General Letorre takes up his quasters in the same province, and Generals Echague and Cabalieros de Roda are snipped off to the Balearic Islands. Ethague, it appears, was arrested at San Sebastian, of which town he is a native. Most, if not all those persons whose names are mentioned belonged to sons whose names are mentioned belonged to the party known as the "Union Liberale," the Dake of Tetuan. I have reason to believe that O'Donnell would have seen with placaure the Duchess of Montpensier in the Queen's place, either as Regent during the minority of the Prince of the Asturias; or as constitutional Queen of Spain; and it is not too much to infer from the request made to the Duke of Montjenlier to absent himself from Spain that the object of those who cherish the O'Donneil traditions was the same. Several tending more of the old Provenities party and leading men of the old Progresista party are said to have come to an understanding with the Liberal Union, some of whom indeed were, in other times, of the same political party. We

are told, too, of an interview between General Dules, and the former Carlist chief, Cabrera, St., he abing is certainly not impossible; but I desitate to believe it. Cabrera's deeds in the provinces, where he commanded for Don Carles during the civil war, are not yet forgotten, and they were of a kind not likely to gain strength to the cause which the Liberal Union has proclaimed. Indeed, Cabrera's name would add nothing to any except unmitigated Carlism; and I doubt that there is a spot in Spain in which this flourishes. Moreover, Cabrera has long since become habituated to civilized life, and in his circumstances would hardly care to resume a career which he quitted eight and twenty years ago. The papers that mention toe interview between Dules and Cabrera do not say where it occurred. I have already mentioned that the first intimation of the plot, which was to take effect towards the middle of the present month, came from the French Government, who were infermed by their agents on the frontier and elsewhere of what was going on. No doubt this Government acted like a good neighbor, but its geal was a good deal quickened by the fact of a Prince of the Orleans lamily being looked up to by those who were at the nead of it—I do not say with his consent—as the future soverelga of Spain. Notwithstanding the numerous arrests that have been made, and the banishment, of course without judgment or trial of any kind, I much doubt whether the Government has the clue of the conspiracy in its hands. It has more ramifications in the army has the cine of the conspiracy in its hands. It has more ramifications in the army tean it is probably aware of; and it has extended among the more influential of the middle class of civilians. There is, hovever, one observation to be made respecting certain of the military is ders. Whatever may be said of Queen Isabells, personally or politi-cally, it is certain that some of the men who cany, it is certain that some of the men who are described as planning her overthrow are precisely those who have been loaded with favors by her far beyond their merits. The highest military rank, honors, titles of noblity, all have, up to almost the very last moment, been bestowed upon them with a profusion which no other country affords an example of. In Spain conspiracy and conspirators have long lost the edious significance which else where attaches to them. Those marshals, and generals, and grandees, and grand crosses, no doubt believe they are fighting for the good of their country in what they propose, but they should begin by resigning into the hands that gave them so recently what were long the ob-jects of their ambition, and if there be any persons who have a right to conspire against the Queen, they are not the dukes, and mar-quises, and marshais, and Golden Fleeces of re-cent creations.

ITALY.

Excitement of the Pope. The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes as follows:—"For some weeks past the Pope has been in a state of great excitement. He adopts the most rigorous measures against all who are suspected of liberal citement. He adopts the most rigorous measures against all who are suspected of liberal views, and is alienating, and even banishing, his best friends. He seems to be laboring under a sort of mania, which not only keeps up a panic in his household, but causes un easiness to his physicians. Among those who have lately failen under his displeasure is Monsignor Riccardi, Archbishop of Turin. I have already informed you that this prelate, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Humbert, announced at Turin a plenary indulgence in honor of the event, and that the indulgence was repudiated in the Giornal di Roma. The Pope has followed up this step by summoning the Archbishop to Rome to answer for his conduct, and we shall, perhaps, have another Andrea retraction. The Holy Father is determined to free himself from all association with the marriage of the hereditary Frince of Italy."

Marriege of Memotti Garibaldi.

The marriage of Menotti Garibaldt.

The marriage of Menotti Garibaldt to Italia Beseschini, which has just taken piaze at Bologna, seems to have awakened considerable enthusiasm in that city. According to the Daritto, the people came forth in crowds to cheer the young couple; addresses were presented to them; and music was played in their honor throughout the day. Is the evening, when they went to the theatre, Garibaldi's Hymn was called for, and given several times, amid cheers for Garibaldi himself, Rome, Italy, and the newly married pair. Immediately afterwards Menouti Garibaldi set out for Caprera. Garibaldi, owing to ill health, was unable to be present at the marriage ceremony.

Legislative Troubles.

Some difficulty was experienced in carrying on the business of legislation in the Italian Parliament. The session has lasted nine menths, has been a very active one, and the menths, has been a very active one, and the mem bers appear to be thoroughly worn out by the unusually heavy duties they have had to perform. Several times lately it has been found impossible to form a house, and measures pressing for settlement have thus had to lie over. So much inconvenience has resulted Signor Lanza, the President of the Chamber, sent a circular to all the deputies, urging those who are away without regular periolssion to take their seats. without regular permission to take their seats without regular permission to take their seats, or if prevented by unavoltable circumstances from coing so to apply for such permission, in order that their absence may cause no obstruction to business. Signor Lanza admits that the session has been a remarkably long and laborious one, but says that with a little assiduity it will seen terminate and that the members it will soon terminate, and that the member may then go home with the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their duly as the representatives of the nation.

Purchases by Farragut.

The American transport ship Guard had arrived at Civita Vecchia to embark a quantity of statues and works of art purchased by Ad-miral Farragut for various museums in the

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Napter Eulogizes the Sucz Canal To the Editor of the London News:—May I request you to publish the enclosed highly interesting communication from Sir Robert Napler? I am. etc., Daniel A. Lange. No. 21 Regent street, July 13, 1868.

No. 21 Regent street, July 13, 1868.

No. 49 CLEVELAND SQUARE, HYDE PARK, July 10, 1868.—Sil:—I am instructed by Sir Robert Napier to acknowledge the address of the Suez Canal Company, transmitted by you, and to request that you will convey to the President of the company his best thanks for their cordial recognition of the services of the English army in Abyssinia in the cause of civilization and justice. Sir Robert Napier unites with the President in the hope that the success of the expedition may have a favorable effect upon the commerce of the Red Sea, and he requests me to convey his copgratulations at the same time at the satisfactory progress of the Suez Canal operations, and his earnest hope for their early and sucand his earnest hope for their early and suc-cessful completion. Sir Robert Napler regrets that time did not allow of his going over the canal on his retain from Anysshia, and hopes to have the pleasure of inspecting this great work himself whenever he has an opportunity of sgain visiting Egypt. I have the honor to he, sir, your obedient servant.

W. H. Scott,

Aide de Camp to Sir Robert Napier, G. C. B., G. C. S. I. To Daniel A. Lange. Esq., English Director of the Suez Canal Company, London.

The Papal Allocation. Several of the large towns of Austria have protested against the Papal Allocution. The Lloyd of Peath says:—"We shall no more tolerate the interference of Rome in our legislation than we did that of Vierna. We shall tremble as little before a council of churchmen at Rome as we did before a council of war at Vienna. A nation which has passed without wavering through the fusibades of Haynau will be able to maintain its independence against the thun-ders of the Vatican."

The Eastern Question.

The great Western Powers have collectively made overtures to the Greek Government con-cerning a convention to be concluded between Greece and Turkey, which would guarantee the complete integrity of the Turkish territory, and authorize at the same time the free deveo ment of the Greek element in the Ottoman Empire. Should that convention be concluded, the Western Powers would leave to the Hellenic Government the entire responsibility of ui-

terior events,
An Athens letter in the Liberie (not an authority to swear by) says that grave events are expected in the Greek Archipelago, and that the influence of Mr. Tuckerman, the new American Minister, has materially contributed to the recent nomination of M. Komonduros, the representative of the party of action, in the place of the Minister Bulgaris, who was supported by the Western Powers of Europe.

tion of Property and Appalling Loss of

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, BALTIMORE, July 25 .- I cannot add much without going into unnecessary details as to what has already been telegraphed to you. The flood has entirely subsided. It was in all respects as destructive as heretofore represented. Facts now ascertained, prove it even more so with reference to damage to property, though the loss of life in our city, thus far ascertained, is not so great. Only five or six dead bodies are found, three of them unknown. The fear is, however, that many others have been lost and swept off nto the basin.

The damages to individuals and firms, in many instances, vary from five to ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and fifty thousand dollars-These are merchants, manufacturers, members of forwarding-houses, etc. The heaviest losseshowever, are amongst the poor shopkeepers. etc., who had their all swept away. Some suppose that ten million dollars will not more than replace the entire public and private losses in and around the city. Thousands of persons are at work to-day cleaning cellars, stores, etc., and fixing up. The Mayor is authorized to em ploy forces for this purpose. The City Council was in session last night but did nothing definite except authorize repairs to bridges, etc.

Nearly all the bridges on the Northern Cen tral Railway for fourteen miles out are gone The trains, however, run to and from Cockeysville from the northward, and the bridges on the Baltimore and Onio Road beyond Ellicott City were greatly damaged and carried away. The cars run to Washington, but not west, ward. The details of the destruction and loss of life at Ellicot's Mills, now called Ellicot City, are appalling. The water rose suddenly to ten feet higher than was ever before known. Gambrell's lower Patapsco flour-mill was swep, away, and with it two men, one named William Steel, and the other Snyder. Mr. Steel was afterwards seen clinging to a log, and it is said was saved. Gambrell's upper mill was partially destroyed. The extensive granite cotton mill of Berjamin Deford, said to have cost \$160,000, is a total ruin. In it Mr. McCauley, a night watchman, lost his life. Gray's large granite cotton factory has been considerably damaged. The house of Mr. Boone, the superintendent of the works, and the gardener's house are gone, but their families were saved

The entire row of houses between the turnaway. Dr. T. B. Owing's new house was carried by the water across the alley which divides it from Palmer's row, and his wife and six children climbed to the roof of Mr. William H Fountain's dwelling, there only to await destruction in a few minutes. The flood carried off the house of Mr. Fountain, who is the head miller at Gambrell's mill, himself, wife, and daughter, the wife and six children of Dr. Owing who had there sought protection, and four colored servants. Mr. William Partridge. a mechanic, sixty years old, with his wife and grand-daughter, are lost, Among the others carried away with their houses, are William Patterson, wife, and son; Mrs. Farrer and her two grand-children, Fannie and Emma Duvall: William Reese, a wheelwright, wife on, and daughter. Dr. Owing was on the op posite side of the road after his house had gone. and was told that his family was in the adjoining one, and standing there saw it too driven to destruction, unable to give the least assist ance. He has only two children left, who were away from home.

The stores of George T. Bradley and Joseph H. Leipher, with all their goods, are gone. Mr. Leipher succeeded in saving his books. The body of a lady was rescued from the water at Hichester. She was not quite dead, and every effort was made to revive her, but yery little hopes of her recovery were entertained. The large railroad bridge at Ilchester is an entire wreck; in fact, all the bridges over the Patapsco, as far down as the Relay House, are destroyed. The Avalon Nail and Iron Works near the Relay House, have been swept away. No lives are supposed to have been lost. The Union Company's Cotton Mill, half a mile above Ellicott city is said to have been very badly damaged and much cotton lost. The loss at Ellicott City is estimated at over a million of dollars, and fifty to sixty lives are lost. Provisions have been made in Baltimore to provide for those in real want, and the same at Ellicott city. Swan lake, the feeder of the Baltimore Water Works, has not gone, but is badly damaged. There was death and destruction among the rats, millions of them being drowned.

Another Rowing Match.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WORCESTER, Mass., July 25 .- A match was made last evening between John Ward and John Tyler, of Boston, to row five miles at Springfield, Mass., on August 21, for \$1000 a

Shipment of Specie. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph:

NEW YORK, July 25 .- The following steamers sailing for Europe to-day took specie as follows:-Per steamer Antwerp, \$100,000; per steamer Europa, \$600,000; per steamer Virginia, \$48,000-total shipment, \$748,000.

State of the Weather-July 25, 9 A. M Wind. Weather. S. Hazy...... N. Raining... Port Hood... N. W. Clear. N. E. Cloudy N. E. Cloudy Cloudy. N. E. Richmond Cloudy. Hazy..... Cloudy..... Clear litaburg Chicago..... Louisville. 8. W.

Clear.

FROM MEXICO.

Fears of American Filibusters - High-way Robbertes-Civil War. By Cuta able.

HAVANA, July 24 -- By steamship arrived at this port advices have been received from Mexico dated at Vera Cruz to the 20th instant, Great alarm prevalled in the republic in consequence of the circulation of reports of intended movements of fillbusters from the United States, and extraordinary precautions were being taken at Vera Cruz and elsewhere to guard against their realization. From Tamaulipas I am informed that the conducta between Morelia and the capital was robbed, the passengers plundered, and several hundreds of dollars in specie taken.

Heavy rains have prevailed in the interior, and considerable property has been swept away. The subvention of the Jalapa Railroad contractors remaining uppaid, the works have been stopped. The rebels muster at Puebla and Queretaro, but have not yet been fighting with the troops. Norieja and Leon defeated the troops. General Garcia has been killed. Gen. Escobedo hanged three persons, captured by his soldiers, as spies. Robberies of the stage coache! increase in number daily. There are many commercial failures, and the commerce of the country is perishing rapidly.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Whe Recent Indian Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24,-The official report of General Crook, of the Council held with the Indians, at Camp Harney, Oregon, was received at the military headquarters to-day. The savages appeared satisfied with the promises made, and agreed to return to their huntinggrounds, in the vicinity of Steel's mountain, Molbur river, and its tributaries, and establish their headquarters near Castle Rock mountain, where they would be found when the Government desired to communicate with them. They promised to allow none of their people to interfere with settlers, miners, or travellers, and if molested by bad men, would immediately notify the military, who will furnish them protection, and property stolen by them is to be returned.

General Crook says that, while he has no doubt that the depredations will still be continued by roving bands, some degree of peace may now be expected. Weehawpies is chief of the tribe, and his influence extends over a vast tract of country. Some of his bands are near Fort Hall, in South Idaho, and others near the northern boundaries of the Territory. Efforts will be made to get them together.

FROM CHICAGO.

Political Movements- one Late Swagerfest. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 25 .- General Palmer, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois. made his first speech of the campaign at Marion, Williamson county, on last Wednesday.

Senator Doolittle, in response to an invita. tion of the Democracy of this city, promises to deliver a speech here soon after the adjournment of Congress.

The receipts of the late Sængerfest were

General Carl Shurz has arrived in this city, and will remain a few days. About the 1st of August he will commence speaking in Indiana. His appointments in that State cover about bree weeks. He will then go to Pennsylvania. and afterwards return to Missouri for the last month of the campaign.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Gang of Express Robbers in Custody. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25 .- William and Simon Brothers, the reputed leaders of a gang of desperadoes who have been robbing express trains, are in the New Albany jail for safe keeping. They had a preliminary examination at Lexington, Scott county, on the charge of robbing the Adams Express, at Mansfield, on the Jeffersonville road, a short time ago. The proof was so strong against them that each was held to bail in the sum of 63,000 dollars, and were sent to New Albany for safe keeping. The people of that town are very much exercised this morning for the safety of their visitors, very much fearing a visit from the Seymour Vigilance Committee, or that the fair fame of the city may be damaged by mob violence, or a tragedy similar to that so recently enacted near Seymour.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Suicide of a Government Official-Am Abscording Libellant. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

St. Louis, July 25 .- Colonel G. F. Switzler, a member of Congress, returned to-day from Washington, on his way home to take the evidence concerning his loyalty, under the resolution of Congress. He will be the Democratic candidate again.

Edward Morgan, United States local Inspector, committed suicide this morning. A few moments before he died he said he would take breakfast in ---. Domestic Cifficulties were the cause.

Captain Frank Martin, who sued the Democrat and Times, of this city, for \$20 000, for libel. has absconded, leaving many creditors behind.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable,

LONDON, July 25—A. M.—On account of the review of troops on Wimbledon Common, today is observed as a holiday, and the Stock Exchange is closed.

FRANKFORT, July 25—A. M.—United States bonds steady at 785-67655. bonds steady at 76% 676%. Liverpool, July 25-A. M.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged. The sales to day are estimated

at 8000 bales. Lad is quiet at 63s. 3d. Cheese quiet and steady at 57s.

London, July 25—A. M.—Naval Stores are unchanged. Sperm oil 195; whale oil £36.

Democratic Ratification at Cincinnati. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CINCINNATI, July 25.-The Democrats of our

city had their ratification meeting over the nomination of Seymour and Blair for President and Vice-President last evening. By 8 o'clock in the evening, despite the inadequate notice given, there was assmbled a crowd of at least 4000 persons. As preliminary to the speaking, there was the usual burning of red and blue lights, shooting off of rockets, and music by the cornet band. The meeting was addressed by Hon, George H. Pendleton and Hon, George E.

Confingration in Boston.

Boston, July 25.-The roof of the Lowell Machine Shop, 200 feet long, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. There was no

FORTIETH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The Benate met at 10 o'clock.
Mr. Drake (Mo.) called up the bill granting lands and the right of way ever the nubile lands to the Deover racific Railway and Telegraph Company.
After an hour's discussion the oill was laid saide increasily.

Desver racine Ratiway and Telegraph Company.

After an hour's discussion the oill was laid aside informally.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Henate to purchase for the use of each Feralco one copy of the latest edition of Lauban's Dictionary of Congress and the General Government, and one each for the offers of the Secretary and the Sergram the Arms and the Pos'manter of the Fernate. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Buckalew also presented a memorial on the subject of the ventilation of the Capitoi, which was laid over till next tension.

Mr. Thuyer, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported havorably a bill relative to the Naval's Indians: also a bill to transit r from the Treasury Department to the Interior Legariment, the control of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina which was amended and passed.

Mr. Wilson offered a concurrent resolution, to suspend the system thank asventeenth Joint rules, relative to the order of business. Ampted.

The consideration of the bill relative to the Denver Pacific Failrand Company, was resumed, and a tersome debate the Pacific Railroad Committee's smendwents were agreed to and the bill passed, year \$2, 1238?

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The House met at half-past 10 o'c.ock.

M'. Ge'z (Ps.) offered a resolution directing that
the fies and fines imposed on members at the present
session for being absent without leave be remitted.

M. Gerz (Ps.) offered a resolution directing that the free and lines imposed on members at the present session for being absent without leave be remitted. Adopted.

Mr. Hill (N. J.) introduced a resolution anthorizing the Secretary of War to furnish camoon for the soldiers' monument, at Patterson, N. J. Passed.

The bill which was before the House at the close of yesterday requiring, alire ad lands to be sold only to actual ettlers was taken up sand passed.

Mr. Washburne (Hl.) asked unanimous consent to report a bill to extend the revenue laws over alasks.

Mr. Pemeroy (N. Y.) ordeted, and called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Washburne (Hl.) asked Mr. Pomeroy to withdraw his objection, respecting that this was a bill of great public importance and that his anxiety about its passage now was on account of time.

Mr. Pemeroy insisted on his objection, anying that he had no objection to the bill itself, but that he wanted business to be taken up and disposed of in its regular order, and for that purpose he was willing to remain in setsion all night.

Mr. Washburne (Hl.) declared that he, too, would require the regular order, as d would insist that business should not be done without a suorum.

The House went to the buliness on the Speaker's table, and the first vote revested the absence of a quorum only 46 noembers being present.

Mr. Washburne (Hl.) offered to compromise with Mr. Pomeroy by rot calling for a division, if after the business on the Speaker's table and the declared that the pation aken business on the Speaker's table and declared that the pation aken business on the speaker's table, and division in the selections of the general solution (Calls to order.)

Ar Il of the House being o'der d Hd members answered to their names five mo e than a quorum.

Mr. Cobb (Wis), rom the Select Committee on the Paymanter General's Department made a special report, which was ordered to be primed.

The sepaker presented there f. as follows:

Senate bill supplementary to the National Currency.

Senate bil is

Flood in the Lehigh Valley. ALLENTOWN, July 25.-The Lehigh and Jordan rivers rose suddenly at 2 A. M., and soon the water rose eight feet above low water mark: Much damage has been done to property. Two bridges have been carried away, and one man drowned by running over a dam in a small boat. Several loaded canal boats have been carried below.

DISASTER.

The Catastrophe in San Francisco Bay

— Number of Lives Lost by the Falling
of a Steamboat "Draw,"

From the San Francisco Alta, July 6.

On Saturday atternoon a frightful disaster took place at the terminus of the Oakland Rallroad, at the extreme outer end of the wharf, which has recently been considerably extended towards deep water. The half-past 4 o'clock train, coming towards San Francisco, had reached the end of the wharf, and the heavy drawbridge, or suspended ganz-plank, commonly known as "the apron," had been let down from the wharf to the lower deck of the steamer El Capitan, when a perfect rush to get on board occurred, the train having been densely crowded and everybody in haste to get back to San Francisco. Suddenly, as the crowd on "the apron" was the densest, quite a number of passengers having already got on board, there came a crash, and those who had reached the deck on looking back were horror-struck to see the draw hanging at a right angle with the wharf, and the water filled with men, women, and children, strugging for lite, while the women on board the steamer and on the wharf who had children and other relatives in mortal peril, rent the air with their shrieks of terror. The scene was appalling From the San Francisco Alta, July 8. steamer and on the wharf who had children and other relatives in mortal peril, reat the air with their shrieks of terror. The scene was appalling beyond description, and the excitement on all sides was almost inconceivable. There were among the passengers by the train a large deputation of the Garibaidi Guard, composed of Italians, who had been to akland to participate in the celebration, and a number of these brave fellows without a moment's hestation, plunged into the water, and, swimming among the atmosphing mass, saved many from immediate in the celebration, and a number of these brave fellows without a moment's hesitation, plunged into the water, and, awimming among the struggling mass, saved many from immediate death by lashing them to the piles with pieces of rope, where they remained until rescued by boats, or were drawn up by ropes to the wharf. A boat from the steamer, in charge of the steward and another man, was lowered, but was immediately stove and filled with water. They, nowever, rescued two laddes and several men, who were obliged to climb on the paddles of the wheel, from which they were taken on deck, as the boat was in a sinking condition. Life preservers, planks, etc., were thrown over by parties on the boat and those on the wharf, and some were saved in this manner. One little boy, while in the water, being luckily able to swim, caught hold of a little girl and kept her affoat until he was seized by a man who reached down his hand to draw them up. At this instant a man in the water caught the boy by the leg, and said, "Don't be scared, sonny—don't struggle—you hold on to that man's hand and we can all be saved," and all three remained thus together until finally rescued. C. S. Davis, a boy attending the Oakland College, had just stepped on the plank as it fell. He succeeded in saving two women, and was ultimately rescued by means of a rope thrown to him from the wharf. He was selzed twice by a drowning man, who drew him under each time. When the water had been cleared, twice by a drowning man, who drew him under each time. When the water had been cleared, and no more were left to be rescued, the boat left the wharf and returned to the city. None of the bodies of the drowned bad then been re-covered, and in the confusion and uncertainty, no one knew how many or who were drowned

or missing.
Yesterday morning the Italian fishermen, to Yesterday morning the Italian fishermen, to whom unbounded credit is due, went to work with energy to recover the badies of the victims. Two men in the employ of the railroad and ferry company, with a boat, also aided in the search. The Italians during the day recovered eight bodies, and the others two more, making ten in all. At 10 o'clock a cannon was brought down to the wharf and fired, which added in the recovery of the bodies. The platform, apron, or drawbridge, which fell, is 12 by 24 feet in size, and fastened to the wharf by heavy iron binges at one side, and the outer edge is supported by chains which pass over pully wheels with heavy weights to balance it. deepe is supported by chains which pass over pully wheels with heavy weights to balance it. The platform is raised and lowered by a windlass, and to prevent it failing too low ratchet wheels are used to hold the apron in the place to which it has been brought by the windlass. The immediate cause of the accident was understally the breaking of a looth of the left-The immediate cause of the accident was undoubtedly the breaking of a looth of the left-hand ratchet; this threw the whole weight on the chain on the other side, and the strain was so great that it broke the look stable which fastened the chain to the weight; the ratchet was thrown completely out of gear, and did not calch at the second tooth, thereby letting the chain out in full, and, throwing the whole weight on the second chain, broke the band which fastened it to the platform, and let it fall bodily between the wharf and the boat. There may be a doubt as to whether this draw, or may be a doubt as to whether this draw, or aprop, is of the style best adapted to protecting the lives of passengers, but the accident seems to have been the result of no unnecessary carelessness, or from the lack of any precaution against danger which could be foreseen by the

employes of the Company.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. loss of life.

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